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ABSTRACT

The abstracts of seven doctoral dissertations and 20 master's theses completed in agricultural education at the Oklahoma State University for 1969 are reported. Included in each abstract are the purpose, method, and findings. (SP)

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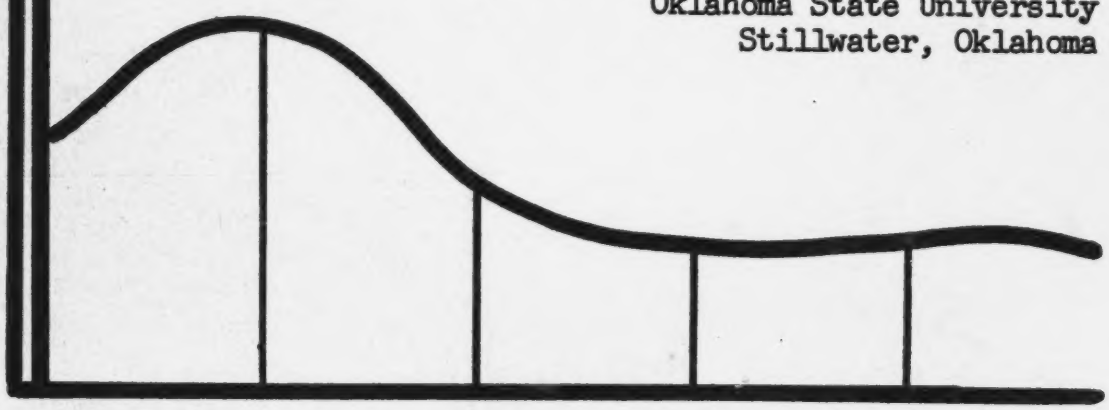
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION RESEARCH ABSTRACTS 1969

Edited by

James P. Key
Lee Roy Kiesling

Department of Agricultural Education
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma



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FOREWORD

As teachers we are too often forced to say, "Well, I think so." When we are strictly honest in evaluating our perceptions, we must admit that the unknown in our profession greatly exceeds the known. We are grateful to all those who, through earnest application to the research efforts summarized in this publication, have sought to bring some enlightenment and understanding to certain portions of our common task. To those who gave of time and effort in responding to requests from investigators, we are most appreciative. To those advisers who directed these studies, but most of all to the investigators, we acknowledge our debt of gratitude. We share this publication with you in the hope that it will prove useful to you in sharing with us in the quest for knowledge and truth.

ROBERT R. PRICE
Professor and Head
Department of Agricultural Education
Oklahoma State University

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DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

BAJAJ, DEV RAJ. The relationship of certain personality traits to selected professional and social attributes of Oklahoma male county field extension personnel. Dissertation Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University, 176 p., Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purposes of the study were: (1) to examine the association between certain personality characteristics and the degree of job involvement, and (2) to determine the relationship between personality traits to the selected professional and social attributes of Oklahoma field extension personnel.

Method.-- One hundred sixty male field extension personnel, employed in 77 counties in Oklahoma, were administered the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), the job involvement scale, and a questionnaire designed to identify certain professional and social attributes. The data for significant differences among variables were analyzed by a Chi Square test. The corrected coefficient of contingency was calculated for qualitative variables whereas a correlation coefficient was employed on quantitative variables.

Findings.-- Dominance: The extension agents - specialized programs scored highest; whereas, the county extension directors scored lowest. A negative relationship between dominance and length of time lived on the farm was found. Extension personnel who had more administrative duties tended to exhibit less aggressiveness. Furthermore, extension personnel who had lived longer on a farm tended to be more retiring in nature and slow in action. Capacity for status: The first, fifth or later born extension personnel scored highest. They tended to be more ambitious and self-seeking. Sociability: The county estension personnel who preferred to live in large communities scored highest. They also tended to be more outgoing. Social presence: Extension personnel who had mostly lived in small communities scored lowest. A negative correlation was found between social presence and age, length of living on the farm, and size of the family. Self-acceptance: Extension workers who preferred living in large cities scored highest, indicative of their being more demanding and aggressive. Sense of well-being: A negative relationship was found with age as well as tenure in extension service. Generally, extension workers scored highest who were 30-50 years of age. The older county extension personnel tended to be more leisurely and conventional. Responsibility: County extension personnel with advanced formal education scored highest, indicative of their being more planful. Socialization: Those whose father's occupations was farm-related, had lived mostly on a farm or had first preference to participate in religious organizations scored highest. They tended to be more industrious, modest and obliging. A negative relationship between socialization and age was indicative of their being more defensive. Self-control: Extension workers whose father's occupation was related to high status or showed likeness to live in open country scored lowest in self-control. This tendency was associated with being self-centered and an over-emphasis on personal gain. A negative correlation existed between self-control and length of previous experience. Tolerance: The relationship between tolerance and age was a negative one, indicative of the tendency to become passive as age increases.

Good impression: A positive correlation between age and good impression was found. Extension personnel as they advanced in age had more of a tendency to be concerned with making a good impression. Achievement via independence: A negative correlation existed between achievement via independence and age. County extension personnel, as they advanced in age, tended to be more conventional. Intellectual Efficiency: Those extension workers who had past experience in teaching or preferred to live in larger cities scored highest. It indicated that they placed a higher value on cognitive matters as well as being well-informed. A negative correlation was found with age, tenure in present position and tenure in extension service. Psychological-mindedness: There was a positive relationship between the trait psychological-mindedness and length of previous experience. Extension personnel in this group tended to be more resourceful. Flexibility: Extension personnel who majored in education in contrast to pure sciences scored highest, exhibited a tendency to be more insightful. Femininity: Extension workers whose father's occupation was considered low status scored highest in the trait, femininity, suggesting they tended to be appreciative by nature. Job involvement: A positive relationship between degree of job involvement and traits sociability, sense of well-being, self-control, good-impression and achievement via conformance was found.

HOERNER, HARRY JOHN. The effects of on-the-job counseling on employees' rating and job satisfaction of persons trained in selected Oklahoma MDTA classes during 1967-68. Dissertation Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 128 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The central purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of counseling upon subjects from selected Oklahoma MDTA classes operating in 1967-68.

Method.-- The effects of counseling were measured by (1) subject's job satisfaction scores, (2) employee performance scores, (3) training efficiency and (4) general employability. Subjects were sampled randomly and collated as treatment and control groups, thereby constituting the two independent case samples. Subjects from four seperate selected manpower classes were counseled by two counselors, one being the researcher. The population consisted of 110 subjects. Counselors attempted to bring about an improvement in counselors' job satisfaction level and other selected dependent variables through administering client-centered counseling. Counselors attempted to hold four to seven counseling sessions with each subject in the treatment group. Data, used to analyze certain dependent variables and factors of an ecologic and demographic nature, were collected from treatment subjects following an experimental period of counseling treatment. Those in the control group had similar data collected from them at a time comparable to that collected upon their manpower classmates.

Findings.-- Nine dependent variables were tested for significance at the .05 level of probability in order to detect the possible influence of the counseling treatment upon administered subjects. Significant differences, in favor of the counseling treatment, were found for (1) status as to bonafide and legitimate jobs held, (2) the number of weeks elapsing prior to the initial employment of subjects in bonafide and legitimate jobs and (3) the percent of time that subjects held bonafide and legitimate jobs during the experimental period. No significant difference was discovered between subjects counseled and those not counseled with regard to (1) job satisfaction score, (2) employee performance rating score, (3) training-related jobs held by subjects, (4) earnings received from bonafide and legitimate jobs during the experimental period, (5) earnings received from all income during the experimental period and (6) earnings received from bonafide and legitimate jobs during the last week of the experimental period.

It was found that both counselors worked similarly in administering counseling services. However, their assigned group subjects were observed to be different, although not tested for significance with regard to (1) race, (2) percent of time trainees attended Manpower training classes, (3) ownership of automobiles and availability to telephones and (4) years of out-of-state employment. Subjects, by counselor groups, were observed to be quite similar with regard to (1) area of residence, (2) marital status, (3) number of dependents, (4) status as to bonafide and legitimate jobs held and (5) status as to training-related jobs held.

HOPKINS, CHARLES OLIVER. State-wide system of area vocational-technical training centers for Oklahoma. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 70 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The main objectives of this study were (1) to develop a linear programming model for state-wide planning of area vocational technical training centers; (2) to determine the district boundaries for future area vocational-technical training centers; (3) to establish boundaries for existing area vocational-technical training centers; (4) to establish district boundaries so that an area vocational-technical training center is available to every student and adult in the state; and (5) to determine the minimum number of area vocational-technical training centers required to adequately serve the State of Oklahoma.

This study used linear programming to determine the optimum locations of area vocational-technical training centers. The State of Oklahoma was divided into five sections in order to make the study feasible. The valuation of independent school districts, eleventh and twelfth grade enrollments, and miles traveled by students were the restrictions placed on the study. Key locations were chosen as possible sites for area vocational-technical training centers. All the possible combinations of these locations were placed in the linear programming model and the optimum location of training centers was obtained for each section of the State of Oklahoma.

Findings.-- A total of thirty-four area vocational-technical training centers are recommended for the State of Oklahoma. From the thirty-four area center locations, twenty-six area vocational-technical training districts were proposed.

The procedure used for determining a state-wide system of area vocational-technical training centers can be used effectively by persons or agencies planning area vocational-technical training centers or to locate any service organization.

PRITCHARD, JACK W. A study of attitudinal influences determining program emphases of beginning teachers of vocational agriculture. Dissertation Ed.D., 1970, Oklahoma State University. 138 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the vocational agriculture program emphases of beginning Oklahoma teachers and the experiental influences associated with their home high school program and cooperating student teaching center.

Method.-- The population included beginning teachers employed in Oklahoma for the 1968-1969 school year. A twenty-eight item attitude scale developed by the investigator was used to access the attitude of teachers toward program emphases in the following seven areas: Adult Education, Agricultural Mechanics, Guidance, Classroom Instructions, Community Service, Supervised Occupational Training, and Future Farmers of America. Correlational data obtained by the Pearson Product Moment and Spearman Rank Correlations were utilized to identify and determine strength of relationships between program emphases attitudes of beginning teachers and home high school and cooperating student teacher center program emphases. To measure open and closed personality tendencies the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale was administered.

Findings.-- It was concluded that attitudes toward program emphases--as evidenced by measuring beginning teacher attitude--were not readily shaped by the experiental influence of the local home high school program or by the cooperating student teaching center program. Beginning teachers of vocational agriculture included in the study responded quite independently toward educational situations and experiences. The variation in attitudinal responses for the seven identified areas of program emphases negated significant statistical relationships. It was further concluded that those beginning teachers with a greater positive correlational profile--based on correlating their attitudes with home high school and student teaching center program emphases as well as beginning teacher's perception of home program--tended to be more closed in personality. Conversely, teachers with more negative correlational profile tended to have more open personalities. Individuals possessing more closed personalities also tended to favor a pattern of program emphases strikingly similar to that experienced in home programs of vocational agriculture. The individuals possessing a more open personality tended to look with less favor upon those emphases established as predominant in the vocational agricultural program which he experienced in his home high school. Furthermore, the individual possessing a more open personality tended to view program emphases at the student teaching center with more favor than those with more closed-minded tendencies.

ROBINSON, OLIVER WENDELL. Selected socioeconomic factors effecting academic performance of public and nonpublic assistance students in Logan County. Dissertation Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 138 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of source of family income and family role relationships on socioeconomically disadvantaged students' level of academic performance and aspiration. Similarities and difference between the child's level of occupational aspirations and the mother's level of occupational aspiration for the child and between the child's and mother's attitude toward education were also investigated.

Method.-- The county Department of Institutional, Social, and Rehabilitative Services (County Welfare) were used to identify and/or verify families receiving public assistance. A questionnaire specifically designed for the study was administered to 60 students and their mothers on assistance and 85 students and their mothers not on assistance. An interview, using the mother's questionnaire as an interview instrument, was conducted with public assistance mothers who did not return the mailed questionnaire. The data on perceived and recorded levels of the students' academic performance were analyzed by a Chi Square test and percentages.

Findings.-- A significant difference in perceived levels of academic performance was found for the public and nonpublic assistance students. Significant differences were found for recorded levels of academic performance. Most of the factors characterizing family relationships were significantly affected by source of family income and race. The study showed the number of parental activities in which students participated was significantly affected by the student's levels of educational aspiration and levels of academic performance. The nature of discipline in the family was significantly affected by the level of educational aspiration. A number of evaluations of family roles revealed strong functional relationships. The health aspects showed significant relationships to race and level of academic performance. Strong functional relationships were identified for family meals eaten together, likes or dislikes for foods, rating of the family's present health, and adequacy of diet. Occupational aspirations and work attitudes were not significantly related to source of family income or race. However, a significant relationship was shown for occupational aspiration and level of educational aspiration. The mother's occupational aspiration for the child was lower than the child's aspiration score in most instances; this relationship existed for mothers of public and nonpublic assistance families. The differences between the child's and his mother's educational aspirations and attitudes on education were diminutive for the public and nonpublic assistance groups. It was determined that mother and child were very similar in attitudes about the level of education the child and his spouse should possess.

SINGH, LAL. A study of agricultural extension in India with reorganized possibilities at agricultural colleges and universities. Dissertation Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 155 p., Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to make a comparative analysis of historical and related events in the development of agricultural extension in India and the United States.

Method.-- The study involved an application of organizational concepts as well as outcomes derived from an heuristic interpretation of questionnaire responses. Alternative organizational structures applicable to agricultural colleges and universities in India were suggested. Related, yet specific, objectives of the study were to understand the administrative organization of agricultural extension and the need for organizing an agricultural extension service at colleges and universities in India.

The basic approach to this study, considered modified descriptive, was exploratory. The modified descriptive technique involved review of literature and relevent theory, a survey of those considered to have had experiences related to the problems plus a heuristic analysis of their responses. The survey, an open ended questionnaire, was mailed to all the USAID participants who had served in an advisory capacity with agricultural departments, colleges or universities in India and to agricultural students from India studying in the United State colleges and universities.

Findings.-- Although the review of literature related to the development of the agricultural extension services in India and the United States revealed striking similarities in terms of historical events, some features unique to the United States were noted, including: (1) single purpose agency with a strong emphasis on agricultural development rather than the development of all the aspects of rural life; (2) non-government initiation but at the same time receiving strong support from the government; (3) additional support from farmers as well as local organizations; (4) educational aspects of the service promoted by agricultural colleges and universities; and (5) coordination with agricultural research and teaching.

Responses to the questionnaire revealed certain factors affecting the overall efficiency of extension organization in India. They included: (1) development programs that tended to be developed at the "top" and "handed down" for implementation; (2) personnel limitations at all levels attributable to a lack of qualified personnel and negative attitudes of extension personnel toward helping people; (3) administrative organization lacking in terms of unity of command, decentralization of decision making authority, personal contacts, delegation of authority and responsibility, and a knowledge of line-staff relationships.

It was concluded that India's existing system cannot provide for the dissemation of extension information and the provision of related services and at the same time fully coordinate extension with research

and teaching. The need for organizing agricultural extension at agricultural colleges and universities was recognized as essential. In order to initiate such an organization at agricultural colleges or universities and to provide for the further development of the existing agricultural extension service, five models suitable to India were recommended.

WILLIAMS, DAVID LEWIS. Variables influencing teacher adoption of cooperative agricultural occupations curricula. Dissertation Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary objective of this study was to determine the relationship between (1) teacher innovativeness, (2) the administrator's attitude toward cooperative agricultural occupations training, (3) the school's per pupil expenditure, (4) the number of agricultural training stations available in the community, (5) the number of teachers in the vocational agriculture department, (6) the number of students enrolled in vocational agriculture, (7) the number of non-farm students enrolled in vocational agriculture, (8) the number of vocational programs offered by the school, (9) the offering of a separate agricultural mechanics class in the vocational agriculture program.

Method.-- Data were collected by separate interviews with the vocational agriculture teacher and administrator in thirty-two Oklahoma public secondary schools where the agriculture teacher had attended one of the Agricultural Occupations Institute at Oklahoma State University. The following instruments were administered: (1) a teacher interview schedule, (2) a diffusion scale, (3) a teacher innovativeness scale, (4) an administrator interview schedule, and (5) an administrator's attitude scale. Stepwise regression was used to analyze the data. This procedure included (1) the computation of simple correlation coefficients, (2) the computation of partial and multiple correlation coefficients, and (3) the formulation of a multiple regression equation.

Findings.-- Four variables had a simple correlation with diffusion which were significant at the .01 level of confidence. They were: (1) the number of teachers in the vocational agriculture department, (2) the number of students enrolled in vocational agriculture, (3) teacher innovativeness, and (4) the number of non-farm students enrolled in vocational agriculture. The number of teachers in the vocational agriculture department accounted for 36.4 percent of the variation in diffusion of cooperative agricultural occupations curricula. This one variable accounted for slightly more than one-half of all the variation accounted for by all nine variables previously mentioned. When all variables were considered, except the number of vocational education programs offered by the school which did not account for any of the variation, they accounted for 70 percent of the variation away from the mean diffusion score.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

APPLEGATE, LEON ARLIN. A study of employment opportunities and training needs for selected job titles in the selected nursery businesses in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Report, M.S., Oklahoma State University. 46 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of the report was to (1) secure information which could be used to develop curriculum to train nursery employees, (2) to determine employment opportunities within the nursery business in the Tulsa area.

Method.-- The study consisted of twelve nursery businesses in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Personal interviews were conducted with the managers of these businesses.

Findings.-- Larger number of nursery businesses were engaged in sales and service activity rather than production of plant material. Products sold varied greatly among the businesses. There was currently a need for full-time nurserymen and nurseryaides, while the future need in five years is estimated to more than double. The need for part-time nursery employees was greater than for full-time employees. The nature of the task performed by nurserymen included supervising, assisting and doing activities while nurseryaides were primarily that of assisting or carrying out tasks of less than supervisory level. The competencies and skills necessary for employment as a nurseryman are: oral and written communications; give and accept supervision; various sales activities; and general mathematics. Skills and competencies necessary for employment of a nurseryaide are: oral communications; accept supervision; get along with customers and other employees; limited knowledge of products and services; and simple mathematics. The major reasons nursery employees left their jobs were to accept jobs with higher pay and to go to school. Most employers desired 6 months to one year experience for job entry as a nurseryman but desired little or no previous experience for entry as nurseryaide. Competencies needed to train nursery workers are largely determined by products and services offered by the business.

BROWNSWORTH, LLOYD RICHARD. A study to determine the socio-economic characteristics of adults attending adult night class in selected area schools in Oklahoma. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 64 p., Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major objectives of the study are as follows: (1) to determine the socioeconomic characteristics of adults presently enrolled in adult classes in the area school; (2) to determine major factors which may be associated with enrollment of adults in night classes; (3) to determine whether levels of previous educational attainment might be a motivating factor for adults in obtaining further vocational training; (4) to determine what extent salary or earnings may be a factor in motivating adults in obtaining further vocational training; and (5) reasons most adults have for attending adult night classes.

Method.-- A survey was conducted to determine the existing social and economic characteristics of adults attending adult night classes in selected area schools in Oklahoma. A questionnaire was prepared and then distributed and collected by the directors of adult night class programs in the selected area schools. A total of five hundred and eleven surveys were included in the study representing the four selected area schools.

Findings.-- Pertinent findings were as follows: (1) the average age of adults presently enrolled is 33 years with the 21-35 year age group containing the majority of adults in attendance; (2) eighty per cent of the adults are married; (3) a greater percentage of males are enrolled in adult night classes than females; (4) forty percent of the spouses of families whose husband or wife are enrolled in adult night classes are presently employed; (5) the minority racial groups presently comprise only ten percent of the adults attending adult night classes; (6) seventy-two percent of the adults attending night vocational classes have completed the twelfth grade or higher; (7) sixty percent of the adults attending vocational classes are classified in the unskilled category; (8) a majority of salaries of employed females fall in the under $400 per month range as compared to a majority of males attending fall into the over $400 per month salary range; and (9) seventy-two percent of the adults taking vocational night classes stated, "upgrading" as their major reason for attending classes. Plans and programs must be formulated in some way to motivate these adults in the lower educational and wage earning categories to become involved in these adult vocational night classes.

BYNUM, AUSTIN D. Opinions and evaluations expressed by delegates, state staff, and visitors regarding the 1968 National FFA Convention. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 39 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to ascertain the success and contribution of specific program areas to the total convention program, the acceptability of objectives for the convention, and to gather suggestions for possible convention improvement.

Method.-- An evaluation schedule form was completed by 96 official convention delegates and 39 state staff representatives. Using the questionnaire form, data was collected from 30 FFA members, and 40 advisers, teacher educators, student teachers, parents, school administrators, and visitors attending the convention, through the personal interview method. A total of 205 persons participated in the study.

Findings.-- It was found that: (1) the objectives were regarded as acceptable for the National FFA Convention; (2) each specific program area is contributing to the success of the total convention program; (3) suggestions regarding improvement merit consideration; (4) the total convention was considered as highly successful; (5) the majority of FFA members in attendance indicate interest and enthusiasm in the convention and are concerned with acquiring knowledge and information that can be of benefit to their local chapters.

CANNON, DOYLE D. A study of vocational agriculture students from welfare and non-welfare families in Atoka County, Oklahoma. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 21 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of welfare status, place of residence and age at graduation on: (1) employment fields students entered upon leaving high school; (2) student investment in supervised training program; and (3) student's occupational objective.

Method.-- Fifty students were randomly selected from the welfare and non-welfare population as determined by the welfare rolls for Atoka County. A follow-up study was conducted on these students who had completed their vocational agriculture studies and graduated from Atoka County's three school systems during the school year 1964 through 1968.

Findings.-- More welfare students enter the armed services after graduation from high school while more non-welfare students continue their education. Of the students that continue their education, more non-welfare students will major in a field related to vocational agriculture. More non-welfare students enter employment for which they were trained and fewer of the non-welfare group enter employment for which they were not trained. The data also shows that a smaller percentage of the non-welfare students join the unemployment ranks. It was determined that the non-welfare students have a much higher investment in their supervised training program. The welfare students are more apt to have no programs. The occupational objective of non-welfare students will be in a field that usually requires more education or some financial backing while the welfare student tends to choose a field of work that requires less education and more hand labor. It can also be concluded that more non-welfare students are farm dwellers while most of the welfare group live in town. A further conclusion was that the non-welfare students tend to be younger when they graduate from high school.

CHILDERS, RAIPH E. Selected factors which apparently influence non-farm boys and parents expectations of benefits from enrollment in vocational agriculture. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 29 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the investigation was to determine the overall affect of vocational agriculture departments in Tulsa County on non-farm boys and their parents in choosing to secure an effective agricultural background for their future careers.

Method.-- The study was limited to a population consisting of ten vocational agriculture departments in Tulsa County.

Questionnaires were completed and returned by one hundred non-farm students and by their parents, all residing in Tulsa County. In a personal interview with each of the cooperating teachers, each was asked to carefully select from those ten individuals representative junior and senior non-farm students of the groups of students whose parents did not receive any income from production agricultural enterprises.

Findings.-- The study revealed that non-farm students largely made the decision for enrollment themselves without the help of parents or teachers. The opportunity to eventually enroll in farm mechanics has had considerable influence on the enrollment of non-farm boys in vocational agriculture. The investigator recognizes that this may be due to the outstanding farm mechanics programs and well equipped shops in the Tulsa County area. A good response to FFA activities and supervised farm projects probably also had a great influence on non-farm student enrollment.

The study revealed that non-farm parents wanted their sons to gain basic agriculture knowledge from taking vocational agriculture. It is concluded that many parents felt that this knowledge could result in a more rounded person and enhance his opportunities in obtaining desirable future employment.

EARNEST, JERRY BENNETT. Personal and occupational characteristics which characterize managers of selected cooperative grain elevators in Northwest and Southwest Oklahoma. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 44 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine the personal and occupational characteristics which characterize managers of selected cooperative grain elevators in Northwest and Southwest Oklahoma.

Method.-- Personal interviews were conducted with managers of 30 randomly selected cooperative grain elevators in Southwest and Northwest Oklahoma to determine the degrees of competency required by elevator managers to perform their job as manager and to perform particular tasks in grain elevators.

Findings.-- Special training in several specified areas is needed for the persons seeking to completely perform the job of a grain elevator with slightly over one-half of the respondents expressing the desirability of the manager possessing some college training as a prerequisite for entering the occupation of elevator manager. Emphasis on skills in business management ranked high on the list of preparatory studies with public relations and communications and studies relating to the grain industry also receiving a relatively high ranking among possible studies and skills desirable. It appeared in many instances that managers were not allocating sufficient time for the tasks of management. They were doing tasks around the elevator either by choice or by necessity that could more appropriately be the responsibility of other personnel and thus relieve the manager of chore tasks that he might devote more time and consideration to his managerial duties. Work experience in the grain industry with an agricultural background were desired by managers interviewed but it appears evident that some type of training program or course of study must be implemented into post-high school or vocational-technical schools in order to provide adequate education to prepare persons for employment as managers in grain elevators or for work in the grain industry.

HARRISON, WILLIAM R. An identification of factors influencing teachers of vocational agriculture to terminate or continue high school teaching. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 42 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of the study was to (1) identify factors influencing vocational agriculture instructors to terminate their high school teaching after five to ten years of tenure, and (2) to identify factors that contribute to vocational agriculture instructors continuing their high school teaching after eighteen or more years.

Method.-- The population studied consisted of seventy Agricultural Education graduates of Oklahoma State University during the period 1948 through 1951. Thirty-six of these graduates terminated their high school teaching after five years, but with less than eighteen years teaching experience. Thirty-four of the graduates continued in vocational agriculture teaching following eighteen or more years of continuous service.

Findings.-- Teachers leaving vocational agriculture teaching considered the limited chance for promotion as the most important factor influencing their decision to terminate a career in high school teaching. Other factors of importance were: (1) desire work with fewer hours and more time with family; (2) too many extra-curricular activities; (3) salary increases too slow and too small; and (4) the desire for more personal freedom.

Teachers continuing in vocational agriculture considered the enjoyment of teaching high school boys as having the most influence on their decision to continue a high school teaching career. Other factors of importance were: (1) feeling of accomplishment and success; (2) desire to stay settled in a rural life situation; (3) opportunity to develop pride in professional status; (4) relative advantages of twelve month employment; and (5) appreciation for public acceptance and acclaim.

HASENBECK, HENRY W., JR. An appraisal of the student teaching program in agriculture at Oklahoma State University. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 66 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to evaluate the present policy and practices in the student teaching program in agriculture at Oklahoma State University. A major objective was to determine how better communication and understanding might prevail among all groups involved with student teaching, and to thereby improve the quality of training received by future teachers of vocational agriculture.

A questionnaire was distributed to 35 cooperating teachers and their administrators located over the State of Oklahoma, nine teacher trainers at Oklahoma State University, seven state supervisors of vocational agriculture for the State of Oklahoma, and the 72 student teachers receiving training at Oklahoma State University in the field of agriculture education for the school year 1968-1969.

Findings.-- It was found that: (1) in general, policies now in force in the Agricultural Education Department should continue as it is now operating, (2) consideration be given students desiring student teaching during the first nine weeks of each semester, (3) the district supervisor in the district where the student teacher is doing his student teaching should visit the training center one time, (4) cooperating teachers should make available to the student teacher all teaching units to be taught, while student teaching, prior to the student teacher's arrival at the training center, (5) a student teacher should avail himself for a formal conference with the school administrator, as soon as possible, after arriving at the training center, (6) student teachers should gain experience in school "chores," civic organizations, faculty meetings, professional organizations, Adult and Young Farmer groups, and Saturday work.

HOWETH, IESSLIE LEE. Factors associated with the decision of prospective students to enroll in vocational agriculture at Tonkawa High School. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 21 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study included the decisions of the ninth grade male students and their parents, insofar as whether or not to enroll in Vocational Agriculture in the Tonkawa High School.

Method.-- There has been a decrease in the number of students during the past five years. It is hoped by using the same questionnaire for both students and parents it will determine several factors that are influencing students to take or not to take agriculture.

Findings.-- For a five-year period 1964-1969, ninth grade male student enrollment in Vocational Agriculture I has decreased from 32.5% in 1964 to 14.3% pre-enrolled in 1969. The three major factors indicated by the students response to the study were: (1) boys desire, (2) parents preference, (3) feel that there is a future in agriculture. The three major factors indicated by the parents response to the study were: (1) boys desire, (2) parents preference, (3) scheduling difficulty. The study indicates both students and parents cumulative scores were the same on the first two, the difference being on the third choice factor.

KELLY, WALTER T. A study showing the validity of using standardized test scores in advising sophomore students at Chilocco Indian School to continue agriculture training. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 21 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine whether an instrument for guiding Indian students in curriculum planning, particularly as it applies to agriculture, could be designed through the use of integrating standardized test scores.

Method.-- This study was limited to one group of seventy-one sophomore American Indian students at Chilocco Indian School.

In determining the outcome of this study, correlation coefficients were computed for the relationships of agriculture interest and reading ability, and agriculture interest and general academic achievement for students who indicated a desire for further agriculture training and those who had no such desire. Students agriculture interest was measured by administering the Vocational Agriculture Interest Inventory test. Reading ability and general academic were measured previously by the California Achievement Test. Scores in this test indicate a student's grade level attainment in each category. Correlations were made for each of the factors: agricultural interest and reading ability, and agricultural interest and general academic achievement for those students who desired additional agriculture training and those who desired no additional agriculture training.

Findings.-- The correlation coefficients of these factors indicate the results as not significant at the .05 level. It is therefore concluded that reliance wholly upon collation of the tests cannot be used with reliability for the purpose of selection and guidance of Indian Students in agriculture. It is recommended, however, that additional work be done in this and related areas as an aid in improving methods in Indian education.

LOGAN, BOB G. A comparison of pasture management practices and yields of adult class members and other farmers of the Poteau community. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 39 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary purpose of the study was to determine the current situation. It also is to discover what changes and improvements have occurred which might partially be as a result of organized adult classes, and to compare these results with those observed on the part of farmers who had not attended classes.

Method.-- An interview schedule was developed to measure the status of pasture improvement, management, and yield. The writer personally interviewed each farmer at his farm, observed the pasture program in operation, and completed the interview schedule form. Eighteen farmers who attended at least five meetings over a two-year period made up one group. A random selection of 18 other farmers of the community, each of whom had more than 50 acres of pasture, were selected as the comparative group.

Findings.-- Using information presented in this study as a criteria for comparisons of pasture management practices and yields obtained by class members and non-class members, these findings are presented: (1) a larger percent of the class members produced more beef per acre, (2) more days grazing peracre were obtained by a higher percent of the class members, (3) a larger number of class members weaned heavier calves, (4) a smaller number of class members overgrazed, (5) more class members lime and fertilize heavier, (6) less hay is bought by class members, (7) class members are more diversified, and (8) class members produce a higher percent calf crop.

The conclusion was reached that the adult education classes can be evaluated using information presented in this study as a criteria. When the farmers attending adult education classes incorporate information obtained at such classes into their farm operations and increase yields, it is concluded that the adult education classes have made a worthwhile contribution to their farm operations.

MARTIN, DAVID LINVILLE. The planning, organization, development and implementation of the Oklahoma Young Farmer Association. Report, M.S, 1970. Oklahoma State University. 53 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of this report was to document the background situation of the Young Farmer Program in Oklahoma, and to determine the present status of these programs in Oklahoma.

Method.-- A further purpose was to report the results of a committee meeting at the State FFA Convention. Questionnaires were given to all vocational agriculture teachers who attended the 1968 Mid-Winter Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Conference asking for their opinions, recommendations, statistics, and their organizations' background. Collected data were tabulated and presented in an appropriate manner.

Findings.-- Data revealed that age does not lessen interest in the Young Farmer Program. The major interests were livestock and crop production, disease control, farm management, and agricultural mechanics. Most of the organization, planning, and responsibility for the program rested with the instructor. The instructor also presented most of the lessons. The survey found that most resource persons were selected by the instructor and program committee, and only 10 per cent of the programs surveyed paid resource people. Structure of the individual programs differed with community needs. On only one item was there complete agreement and that was the absence of any auxiliary organization for wives. There appeared to be an overwhelming approval for the formation of a state association and agreement that local teachers should receive additional reimbursement. No agreement could be reached on the amount of the remuneration. Seventy-five per cent of instructors indicated they felt the local school supported their organization.

MATTHEWS, CLYDE C., JR. The impact of an area vocational-technical school on vocational agriculture enrollment in five high schools within its transportation area. Report M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 38 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of an area vocational-technical school on vocational agriculture enrollment within its transportation area. Also, an effort was made to identify some of the factors that influence the decision of students to retain enrollment in vocational agriculture rather than attend a vocational-technical school.

Method.-- This study included five vocational agriculture departments within the boundaries of an area vocational-technical school. The population for this study included eighty-six junior and senior boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in the five vocational agriculture departments studied. Questionnaires were answered by the students and mailed to the author by the vocational agriculture instructors. Historical data was assembled from personal interviews with the instructors and by means of a questionnaire completed by the instructors.

Findings.-- It was found that the course offerings have been broadened or the content improved in the departments studied. The departments have been able to maintain or increase enrollment. Factors students rated high in influence on their decision to remain in vocational agriculture were as follows: (1) length of bus ride; (2) FFA activities; (3) influence of vocational agriculture instructor; (4) interest in vocational agriculture; (5) vocational agriculture available in the home high school; (6) occupational objective; (7) already being in the vocational agriculture program. Parents' influence and the school counselor's advice were rated very low in this study.

MC FATE, RALPH CHARLES. A survey of selected participants in two state level junior division livestock shows. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 37 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study was designed to assist FFA advisors and 4-H agents in advising young people in the area of livestock exhibition.

Method.-- The study was limited to two Oklahoma Fat Stock Shows due to the investigator's limited time. The study was further limited to a five-year period - 1963-1968 - due to the unavailability of information from earlier years. The sample consisted of two groups. One group had won grand championships and the other group had not. A sixty percent return of questionnaires was obtained from the 'winner' group and a forty percent return was obtained from the 'non winner' group. Much of the data was presented in tabular form and statistical tests were used to determine the significance of the differences observed between groups.

Findings.-- Many of the differences between groups were not significant at the .05 level. The similarity of the responses of the two groups was useful in reaching conclusions. Most of the persons participating in the study indicated that they felt their show programs were very beneficial to them.

NOIEN, MICKEY RAY. A survey of prospective agricultural businesses to establish a cooperative vocational agriculture occupational training program at the Hartshorne High School. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 19 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of the report was to (1) secure information with which to plan an off-farm occupational training program, (2) to determine what training stations were available in the area and (3) to develop a program of occupational training based on the needs of the community.

Method.-- The study consisted of twenty-five businesses in the Hartshorne area. Personal interviews were conducted with the manager of these businesses.

Findings.-- Agricultural competencies needed by student employees are largely determined by type of business and products handled. Many of the competencies desired by employers can be taught in the classroom. The majority of training stations available are small family type businesses. Most of the businessmen desired human relations to be taught in the classroom more than any other subject. It was also established that the great majority of managers prefer employees with a farm or rural background. Seventy-two percent of the employees in the businesses surveyed had a high school education. The number of weeks a student could be employed was determined by the student's attitude and willingness to work. Businessmen indicated they wanted student employees with mental and emotional stability, willingness to work hard, accuracy, honesty and the willingness to accept responsibility.

OSMOND, RONALD LEE. A study of former FFA members and former chapter presidents in terms of present occupational classification and high school activities. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 41 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary purpose of this study was to ascertain any difference which may exist between former presidents and members of the Grandfield FFA chapter in terms of their present occupational classification and community leadership activities.

Method.-- The two comparison groups in this study consisted of past students that served as Future Farmers of America chapter presidents plus one member of each of the classes. Both groups were former members of the Grandfield FFA chapter and former students from the Grandfield High School during the period of 1931 to 1961.

Findings.-- The major differences between former chapter presidents and members of the FFA chapter was the type of occupation entered. Apparently individuals who hold the office of chapter president were more often inclined to enter occupations classified as white collar. While former students of the 'members group' entered occupations classified as blue collar. Former students engaged in white collar occupations have a better opportunity and are stimulated to join more civic organizations.

SHELTON, ROBERT R. The effectiveness of lay committee assistance in implementing an agricultural occupations training program. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 35 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purposes of this study were (1) to secure additional training stations for vocational agriculture students who are potential non-farm agriculturists; and (2) to determine the effectiveness of a lay committee in securing training stations.

Method.-- A questionnaire was formulated and data acquired by personal interview. A lay committee was formed to assist in obtaining additional training station commitments. The effectiveness of the lay committee was evaluated through use of an opinionaire and through interviews.

Findings.-- The lay committee visited all but two of the selected businesses to explain the program for non-farm agriculture occupations employment experience and in addition, if possible, to secure commitment to serve as cooperating employers of students in training. This committee was able to effect sixteen commitments. Where, prior to committee functioning, there were fourteen opposed, and there were only eight opposed after the visits. Where there had been five undecided, there were only two undecided. Where there had been only one student placed in a functioning training station, there were subsequently nine students placed in training stations.

It was also found that the committee received very much credit for effecting an understanding of the objectives of and the need for an on-the-job training program to be administered by the cooperating employer and the vocational agriculture instructor for students interested in non-farm agricultural occupations.

SHULTZ, FRED ALFRED. A self-assessment of certain values of high school extra-curricular activities by male graduates of Laverne High School. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 46 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary purpose of this study was to evaluate the Laverne High School extra-curricular activity program and to ascertain its value to the student in the form of leadership development.

Method.-- Information for this study was collected by the use of a questionnaire developed by the author.

Only former male students who had graduated from Laverne High School during the period from 1958-1967, were included in the study. There had been one hundred ten graduates that had completed two or more years of high school vocational agriculture and one hundred seventy-five graduates with less than two years of vocational agriculture. This constituted the two groups used in comparison in the study.

Findings.-- Based on the data collected, certain conclusions were drawn concerning the value of participation in extra-curricular activities by high school students. One of the major conclusions was that extra-curricular activities aided students in better organizing their plans for the future. This is in turn contributed to their success in an occupation as well as contributed to their ability to have a higher income. Students participating in extra-curricular activities had opportunities to speak before groups which helped develop their ability to express themselves verbally. Taking part in extra-curricular activities contributed toward students' abilities to make decisions and enter into group discussions in an intelligent way.

From the data reported by the Laverne High School graduates in this study, the investigation concluded that students that are physically able should be encouraged to participate in some extra-curricular activites.

SIMPSON, DARRELL DEAN. The association between the nature and scope of summer employment experiences and the declared occupational objective, supervised training and scholastic performance of vocational agriculture students. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 43 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- A major purpose of this study was to determine the possible association of summer activities of vocational agriculture students to the scope and maintenance of a quality supervised farming program.

Method.-- Information was collated on the type of summer employment and employers, and the effect of summer employment upon FFA participation. Students indicated their ranking in classwork, and their occupational objective. Junior and Senior students from fifteen departments of vocational agriculture in Logan, Lincoln, and Payne counties responded.

Findings.-- The range in hours worked during the approximate 11 week period between June 1 and August 15, 1968, was 0 to 1100 hours, and varied quite widely. Sixty-six percent of the students indicated employment in agriculture or agriculture-related jobs. The percentage of those students working in agricultural jobs increased as the hours worked increased. The greatest percent of the students indicated investment of summer earnings in their supervised farming programs, with investment in cars next. Less than five percent of the students listed "relation to education objective" as the major reason for selecting their summer employment. Students credited "self" in a majority of cases as the major factor in securing jobs, with the percentage crediting "self" increasing as the number of hours worked increased. Only 2.42% recognized their vocational agriculture teacher as a major factor in helping secure summer employment. The greatest percent of those students indicating their summer employment "did not" allow adequate time for FFA activities also indicated their summer employment was non-agriculture. A very low percentage of students participating in summer educational field days was indicated. All students ranking themselves in the lower 1/3 of their vo-ag class selected non-agricultural occupational objectives. The study did indicate that the occupational objective of the student was directly related to parental occupation. A small percent of the students indicated an inventory decrease, with 42% of these same students indicating the majority of summer earnings spent on cars.

WAITS, JESSE LEE. A study of former students of vocational agriculture in the Buffalo High School. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 25 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study is to discover the present occupations of former students of vocational agriculture and to secure judgment from these students as to what course was most beneficial in preparation for their chosen field of employment.

Method.-- Responses were received from sixty-four of the total eighty students who had graduated from Buffalo High School during the years 1955-1965. Only students who had completed three or more years of study in vocational agriculture were asked to return the schedules.

Findings.-- Eight graduates reported that they were now engaged in production agriculture. Two were enrolled in colleges of agriculture majoring in production agriculture while ten were in college planning to enter agriculture fields other than production agriculture. Thus twenty of the sixty-four reporting identified themselves as either attending agriculture schools or presently employed in agriculture. It was also found that sixteen graduates reported enrollment in a college or technical school majoring in non-agriculture fields. When twelve graduates presently in the armed services were excluded, it was discovered that twenty-nine out of fifty-two graduates or fifty-five per cent were following agricultural pursuits. Responses of graduates with regard to the value of high school courses completed can be summarized in an indication that a well-balanced curriculum is desired. Twenty-five percent rated vocational agriculture as being very valuable, with seventeen percent listing mathematics as the course most helpful in preparing for their present occupation. It is recommended that vocational agriculture teachers give sustained effort toward helping students to consider occupational choices while in high school and to assist them in relating their total program of studies to perceived future occupational needs.